

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

## BOOK NOTICES.

Le Commerce Algérien. Par P. Delorme. (2 vols.) Vol. 1, vii and 472 pp.; Vol. 2, pp. 463 and lxiv. Many Statistical Tables. Government of Algeria, Algiers, 1906.

An exhaustive study of the commerce of Algeria from the point not only of its present condition, but also as to its development and future possibilities. The author examines closely into every field of productivity and the evidences affecting it. He treats, for example, not only of the production of and commerce in cereals in Algeria, but also in other countries, to show the relative position which Algeria occupies and the exterior influences which may affect her own productivity and trade. Every relation which Algeria sustains to France and foreign countries is carefully set forth. The work, therefore, contains not only a vast amount of information about the production and trade of Algeria but much relating to other lands. The section on olive oil, an important product of Algeria, for example, practically includes a study of the world's production and trade in this commodity. The statistical tables are very numerous and complete.

## Marokkanische Sittenbilder. Von Grethe Auer. 308 pp. A. Francke, Bern, 1906. (Price, M. 3.50.)

The author of this book lived for some years on the Atlantic coast of Morocco. She had excellent opportunities to study the life of the people, both on the coast and in the western interior. Her books, of which this is the latest, are composed of sketches of the country, the customs of the people, their industries, the philosophy of their lives, travel experiences, scenery and and other geographical aspects. This book, like its predecessors, is written with much literary skill. The author is a keen observer, and her work has been accepted in Europe as a valuable contribution to literature on Morocco. Among the chapters in this volume those describing travel in Morocco, the life of the female slave Yakut, and how the locusts came to Mazagan, are especially informing.

## Jamaica. Painted by A. S. Forrest, described by John Henderson. x and 179 pp., 24 coloured Illustrations. Adam and Charles Black, London, and The Macmillan Co., New York, 1906.

A series of sketches of Jamaica dealing with the negroes more largely than with the other inhabitants, which is perhaps not surprising, as the island has a coloured population of about 700,000 and less than 20,000 whites. The book treats nothing exhaustively, but gives such impressions as come to an observant traveller with sufficient leisure to see many things. Geography is subordinated to pen-pictures of native life and the aspects of the racecourse, the military camp, the courts of justice, such sport as alligator-shooting affords, black and white politics, and many other matters. The chapter on the railroad, however, supplies many glimpses of agricultural Jamaica, with its fields of pineapples, its pimento groves, and bananas. The commercial chapter gives the reasons for the once-ebbing fortunes of the island. The sugarplanters still manage to eke out an existence, and are now introducing new methods of manufacture that are likely to save them from many of the failures that have afflicted them in the past generation.